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To SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smell; to perceive by the nose.

So *scented* the grim feature, and upturn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.

Balm, from a silver box diffus'd around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and *scents* the sacred ground. *Dryd.*
He spies

His opening hounds, and now he hears their cries;
A gen'rous pack, or to maintain the chase,
Or snuff the vapour from the *scented* grass. *Addison.*

SCENTLESS. *adj.* [from *cent.*] Inodorous; having no smell.

SCEPTRE. *n. f.* [*septrum*, Latin; *septris*, Fr.] The ensign
of royalty born in the hand.

Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,
Nor hold the *sceptre* in his childish fist. *Shak. Henry VI.*
Thou *sceptre's* heir,

That thus affect'st a sheephook. *Shakespeare.*
How, best of kings, do'st thou a *sceptre* bear!
How, best of poets, do'st thou laurel wear!

But two things rare the fates had in their store,
And gave thee both, to shew they could no more. *B. Johnson.*
The *sceptre* bearers lent

Their free attendance. *Chapman's Odyssey.*
The parliament presented those acts which were prepared
by them to the royal *sceptre*, in which were some laws restraining
the extravagant power of the nobility. *Clarendon.*

The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested
its good managery, that it is not credible crowns and *sceptres*
are conferred gratis. *Decay of Pity.*

SCETRED. *adj.* [from *septris*.] Bearing a *sceptre*.

The *scetred* heralds call
To council, in the city-gates. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
To Britain's queen the *scepter'd* suppliant bends,

To her his crowns and infant race commends. *Titchel.*
SCETPICK. *n. f.* See SKEPTICK.

SCHEDULE. *n. f.* [*schedula*, Latin; *schedule*, French.]

1. A small scroll.

The first published *schedules* being brought to a grave knight,
he read over an unfavourable sentence or two, and delivered back
the libel. *Hooker.*

All ill, which all
Prophets or poets spake, and all which shall
Be annex'd in *schedules* unto this by me, *Donne.*
Fall on that man.

2. A little inventory.

I will give out *schedules* of my beauty: it shall be invento-
ried, and every particle and utensil label'd to my will. *Shak.*

SCHEMATISM. *n. f.* [*σχηματισμός*.] Combination of the
aspects of heavenly bodies; particular form or disposition of a
thing.

Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism*
it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and
therefore take up the same room. *Crotch.*

SCHEMATIST. *n. f.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; one given to
forming schemes.

SCHEME. *n. f.* [*σχῆμα*.]

1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, de-
sign, or purpose; a system.

Were our senses made much quicker, the appearance and
outward *scheme* of things would have quite another face to us,
and be inconsistent with our well being. *Locke.*

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory ac-
count of the divine conduct, without forming such a *scheme* of
things as shall at once take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*

2. A project; a contrivance; a design.

The haughty monarch was laying *schemes* for suppressing the
ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of king-
doms. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

He farms the well-concerted *scheme* of mischief;
'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death. *Rewer.*

The stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping off
our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want
shoes. *Swift.*

3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any
lineal or mathematical diagram.

It hath embroiled the endeavours of astrology in the crea-
tion of *schemes*, and the judgment of death and diseases. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It is a *scheme* and face of heaven,
As th' aspects are dispos'd this even. *Hudibras.*

SCHER. *n. f.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; a contriver.

SCHESIS. *n. f.* [*σχῆσις*.] An habitude; state of any thing
with respect to other things.

If that mind which has existing in itself from all eternity
all the simple essences of things, and consequently all their
possible *schesis* or habitudes, should ever change, there would
arise a new *schesis* in the mind, which is contrary to the sup-
position. *Norris.*

SCIRRHUS. *n. f.* [*scirrhus*, French.] This should be written *scir-
rhus*, not merely because it comes from *σκιρῆσις*, but because c

SCH

in English has before *e* and *i* the sound of *f*. See SKEPTICK.]

An indurated gland.

Any of these three may degenerate into a *scirrhus*, and that
scirrhus into a cancer. *Wyseman of Tunown.*

SCIRRHUS. *adj.* [from *scirrhus*.] Having a gland indur-
ated.

How they are to be treated when they are stumous, *scir-
rhous*, or cancerous, you may see. *Wyseman.*

SCIRRHOSITY. *n. f.* [from *scirrhus*.] An induration of the
glands.

The difficulty of breathing, occasioned by *scirrhus* of the
glands, is not to be cured.

SCHISM. *n. f.* [*σχίσμα*, *schisma*, Fr.] A separation or divi-
sion in the church of God.

Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by
truth, and to our *schisms* by charity. *King Charles.*

Oppose *schisms* by unity, hypocritism by sober piety, and de-
bauchery by temperance. *Spratt's Sermon.*

When a *schism* is once spread, there grows at length a dis-
pute which are the schismatics: in the fence of the law the
schism lies on that side which opposes itself to the religion of
the state. *Swift.*

SCHISMATICAL. *adj.* [*schismaticus*, Fr. from *schisma*.] Im-
plying schism; practising schism.

By these tumults all factions, seditions, and *schismatical* pro-
posals against government, ecclesiastical and civil, must be
backed. *King Charles.*

Here bare anathema's fall but like so many *bruta fulmina*
upon the obdurate and *schismatical*, who are like to think them-
selves shrewdly hurt by being cut off from that body which
they chafe not to be of, and so being punished into a quiet
enjoyment of their beloved separation. *South's Sermons.*

SCHISMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *schismatical*.] In a schismatical
manner.

SCHISMATICK. *n. f.* [from *schisma*.] One who separates from
the true church.

No known heretic nor *schismatic* should be suffered to go
into those countries. *Bacon.*

Thus you behold the *schismatical* bravado's:
Wild speaks in squibs, and Calamy in granado's. *Butler.*

The *schismatical* united in a solemn league and covenant to
alter the whole system of spiritual government. *Swift.*

To SCHISMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *schisma*.] To commit the crime
of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the
church.

SCHOLAR. *n. f.* [*scholaris*, Latin; *ecolier*, French.]

1. One who learns of a master; a disciple.

Many times that which deserveth approbation would hardly
find favour, if they which propose it were not to profess them-
selves *scholars*, and followers of the ancients. *Hooker.*

The *scholars* of the Stagyrite,
Who for the old opinion fight,
Would make their modern friends confess
The difference but from more to less. *Prior.*

2. A man of letters.

This same *scholar's* fate, *res angusta domi*, hinders the pro-
moting of learning. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

To watch occasions to correct others in their discourse, and
not slip any opportunity of shewing their talents, *scholars* are
most blamed for. *Locke.*

3. A pedant; a man of books.

To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to make judg-
ment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *scholar*: they
perfect nature, and are perfected by experience. *Bacon.*

4. One who has a lettered education.

My cousin William is become a good *scholar*: he is at Ox-
ford still, is he not? *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

SCHOLARSHIP. *n. f.* [from *scholar*.]

1. Learning; literature; knowledge.

It pited my very heart to think that a man of my master's
understanding, and great *scholarship*, who had a book of his
own in print, should talk so outrageously. *Pope.*

2. Literary education.

This place should be school and university, not needing a
remove to any other house of *scholarship*. *Milton.*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar.

SCHOLASTICAL. *adj.* [*scholasticus*, Latin.] Belonging to a
scholar or school.

SCHOLASTICALLY. *adv.* [from *scholastic*.] According to the
niceties or method of the schools.

No moralists or casuists, that treat *scholastically* of justice,
but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of
it. *South's Sermons.*

SCHOLASTICK. *adj.* [from *schola*, Latin; *scholasticus*, French.]

1. Pertaining to the school; practised in every rational man, how-
ever little versed in *scholastic* learning. *Digby on Bachel.*

Scholastic education, like a trade, does so fix a man in a
particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that
lies out of that way. *Burne's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Belonging to the school; suitable to the school; pedantick; need-
lessly subtle. *The*

SCH

The favour of proposing there, in convenient sort, whatso-
ever ye can object, which thing I have known them to grant
of *scholastic* courtesy unto strangers, never hath nor ever will
be denied you. *Hooker.*

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, that those who left use-
ful studies for useless *scholastic* speculations, were like the
Olympick gamesters, who abstained from necessary labours,
that they might be fit for such as were not so. *Bacon.*

Both sides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a mat-
ter of conscience, and not a *scholastic* nicety. *Stillingsfleet.*

SCHOLIAST. *n. f.* [*scholiastes*, French; *scholiastes*, Latin.] A
writer of explanatory notes.

The title of this satyr, in some ancient manuscripts, was
the reproach of idleness; though in others of the *scholiasts*; 'tis
inferred against the luxury of the rich. *Dryden.*

What Gellius or Stobæus cook'd before,
Or chew'd by blind old *scholiasts* o'er and o'er. *Dunciad.*

SCHOLIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A note; an explanatory ob-
servation.

Hereunto have I added a certain gloss or *scholion*, for the
explication of old words, and harder phrases, which manner
of glossing and commenting will seem strange in our lan-
guage. *Spenser.*

Some cast all their metaphysical and moral learning into the
method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to
those abstracted or practical sciences under theorems, problems,
postulates, *scholium*, and corollaries. *Watts.*

SCHOLY. *n. f.* [*scholia*, Fr. *scholium*, Latin.] An explanatory
note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, pecu-
liar to the learned *Hooker*.

He therefore, which made us to live, hath also taught us to
pray, to the end, that speaking unto the Father in the Son's
own precript form, without *scholy* or gloss of ours, we may be
sure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker.*

That *scholy* had need of a very favourable reader, and a
tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be
commanded in the word, and grounded upon the word, are
made all one. *Hooker.*

To SCHOLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write explications.

The preacher should want a text, whereupon to
scholy. *Hooker.*

SCHOOL. *n. f.* [*schola*, Latin; *ecole*, French.]

1. A house of discipline and instruction.

Their age the fame, their inclinations too,
And bred together in one *school* they grew. *Dryden.*

2. A place of literary education.

My end being private, I have not express'd my conceptions
in the language of the *schools*. *Digby.*

Writers on that subject have turned it into a composition
of hard words, trifles, and subtilties, for the mere use of the
schools, and that only to amuse men with empty sounds. *Watts.*

3. A state of instruction.

The calf breed to the rural trade,
Set him betimes to *school*, and let him be
Instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*

4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

No craz'd brain could ever yet propound,
Touching the soul, so vain and fond a thought;
But some among these matters have been found,
Which in their *schools* the self-same thing had taught. *Davies.*

Let no man be less confident in his faith, concerning the
great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries, by reason
of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians, concern-
ing the consequent blessings thereof. *Taylor.*

5. The age of the church, and form of theology succeeding that
of the fathers.

The first principles of Christian religion should not be forced
with *school* points and private tenets. *Sanderfon.*

A man may find an infinite number of propositions in books
of metaphysics, *school* divinity, and natural philosophy, and
know as little of God, spirits, or bodies, as he did before. *Locke.*

To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to train.

Una her besought to be so good
As in her virtuous rules to *school* her knight. *Fa. Queen.*

He's gentle, never *school'd*, and yet learned. *Shakespeare.*

2. To teach with superiority; to tutor.

I have some private *schooling* for you both. *Shakespeare.*

Cousin, *school* yourself; but for your husband,
He's noble, wise, judicious. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

School your child,
And ask why God's anointed he revild.
If this be *schooling*, 'tis well for the confiderer: I'll engage
that no adversary of his shall in this sense ever *school* him. *Att.*

SCHOOLDAY. *n. f.* [*school* and *day*.] A boy that is in his rudiments
at school.

Schoolday's tears take up
The glades of my fight. *Shakespeare.*

He grins, smacks, shrugs, and such an itch endures,
As penitence or *schoolday's*, which do know
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

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A *schoolday* brought his mother a book he had stolen. *L'Estr.*

Once he had heard a *schoolday* tell,
How Semele of mortal race
By thunder died. *Swift.*

SCHOOLDAY. *n. f.* [*school* and *day*.] Age in which youth is
sent to school.

Is all forgot?
All *school* days friendship, childhood, innocence? *Shakespeare.*

SCHOOLFELLOW. *n. f.* [*school* and *fellow*.] One bred at the
same school.

Thy flatt'ring method on the youth pursue;
Join'd with his *schoolfellows* by two and two:
Persuade them first to lead an empty wheel,
In length of time produce the lab'ring yoke. *Dryden.*

The emulation of *schoolfellows* often puts life and industry
into young lads. *Locke.*

SCHOOLHOUSE. *n. f.* [*school* and *house*.] House of discipline
and instruction.

Fair Una 'gan Fidelia fair request,
To have her knight unto her *schoollhouse* plac'd. *Spenser.*

SCHOOLMAN. *n. f.* [*school* and *man*.]

1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical dispu-
tation.

The king, though no good *schoelman*, converted one of
them by dispute. *Bacon.*

Unlearn'd, he knew no *schoelman's* subtle art;
No language, but the language of the heart. *Pope.*

2. One skilled in the divinity of the school.

If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences,
let him study the *schoelman*. *Bacon.*

To *schoelman* I bequeath my doubtfulness,
My sickness to physicians. *Donne.*

Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle, as he was
dress'd up by the *schoelman*. *Baker.*

Let subtle *schoelman* teach these fiends to fight,
More studious to divide than to unite. *Pope.*

SCHOOLMASTER. *n. f.* [*school* and *master*.] One who prelates
and teaches in a school.

I, thy *schoollmaster*, have made thee more profert
Than other princes can, that have more time
For vainer hours, and tutors not so careful. *Shakespeare.*

Adrian VI. was sometime *schoollmaster* to Charles V. *Kneller.*

The ancient sophists and rhetoricians lived till they were
an hundred years old; and so likewise did many of the gram-
marians and *schoollmasters*, as Orbius. *Bacon.*

A father may see his children taught, though he himself
does not turn *schoollmaster*. *South's Sermons.*

SCHOOLMISTRESS. *n. f.* [*school* and *mistress*.] A woman who
governs a school.

Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable
which we have received from nature, that exact *schoollmistress*.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

My *schoollmistress*, like a vixen Turk,
Maintains her lazy husband. *Gay's What d'ye Call it.*

SCHRIGHT. *n. f.* A fift.

SCHROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*schrographie*, French; *σχυρογραφία*.] This
should be written with a *sch*.

1. [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to
shew the inside thereof. *Bailey.*

2. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or
night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*

SCIATHERICAL. *adj.* [*sciaterique*, Fr. *σκιανειρεσις*.] Be-
longing to a sun-dial. *Diels.* This should
be written *sciatherical*.

There were also, from great antiquity, *sciatherical* or sun-
dials, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours
of the day; an invention ascribed unto Anaximenes by Pliny.

Brown's Vulg. Errors.

SCIATICA. *n. f.* [*sciat que*, French; *ischadica passio*, Latin.]

SCIATICK. } The hip gout.

Which of your hips has the most profound *sciatica*? *Shakep.*

Thou cold *sciatica*,
Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt
As lamely as their manners. *Shakespeare. Timon.*

The Scythians, using continual riding, were generally mo-
lest with the *sciatica*, or hip gout. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Rack'd with *sciatick*, martyr'd with the stone,
Will any mortal let himself alone? *Pope.*

SCIATICAL. *adj.* [from *sciatica*.] Afflicting the hip.

In oblique *sciatick* pains, blistering and cauteries have
been found effectual. *Arbutnot.*

SCIENCE. *n. f.* [*science*, French; *scientia*, Latin.]